

What is claimed is:

1. A method for diagnosing the presence of a gynecologic cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) measuring levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues or
5 bodily fluids in a patient; and

(b) comparing the measured levels of ESBPIII with
levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues or bodily fluids from
a normal human control, wherein a change in measured
levels of ESBPIII in said patient versus normal human
10 control is associated with the presence of a gynecologic
cancer.

2. A method of diagnosing metastases of a gynecologic cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) identifying a patient having a selected cancer
15 that is not known to have metastasized;

(b) measuring ESBPIII levels in cells, tissues, or
bodily fluid from said patient; and

(c) comparing the measured ESBPIII levels with levels
of ESBPIII in cells, tissue, or bodily fluid of a normal
20 human control, wherein an increase in measured ESBPIII
levels in the patient versus the normal human control is
associated with a cancer which has metastasized.

3. A method of staging a gynecologic cancer in a patient having a gynecologic cancer comprising:

25 (a) identifying a patient having a gynecologic
cancer;

(b) measuring ESBPIII levels in cells, tissue, or
bodily fluid from said patient; and

(c) comparing measured ESBPIII levels with levels of
30 ESBPIII in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid of a normal
human control, wherein an increase in measured ESBPIII

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- 24 -

levels in said patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which is progressing and a decrease in the measured ESBPIII levels is associated with a cancer which is regressing or in remission.

5 4. A method of monitoring a gynecologic cancer in a patient for the onset of metastasis comprising:

(a) identifying a patient having a gynecologic cancer that is not known to have metastasized;

10 (b) periodically measuring levels of ESBPIII cells, tissues, or bodily fluid from said patient; and

15 (c) comparing the periodically measured ESBPIII levels with levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid of a normal human control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured ESBPIII levels in the patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which has metastasized.

5 5. A method of monitoring the change in stage of a gynecologic cancer in a patient comprising:

20 (a) identifying a patient having a gynecologic cancer;

(b) periodically measuring levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid from said patient; and

25 (c) comparing the periodically measured ESBPIII levels with levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid of a normal human control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured ESBPIII levels in the patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which is progressing in stage and a decrease is associated with a cancer which is regressing in stage or
30 in remission.

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- 25 -

6. The method of claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 wherein the ESBPIII comprises SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

7. A method of imaging a gynecologic cancer in a patient comprising administering to the patient an antibody which specifically binds to ESBPIII.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein said antibody is labeled with paramagnetic ions or a radioisotope.

9. A method of treating a gynecologic cancer in a patient comprising administering to the patient an antibody which specifically binds to ESBPIII.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the antibody is conjugated to a cytotoxic agent.

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